THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address

Vol. XIII. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1829. No. 41.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

GETTYSBURG GUARDS, ATTENTION!

AN *ELECTION* will be held at the house of James Gourley, on *Saturday the 15th inst.*, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect ONE FIRST LIEUTENANT, in room of Lieut. ZIEGLER, resigned, and ONE SECOND LIEUTENANT, in room of Lieut. COBEAN, promoted.

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp.*

August 4. tp

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 24th of August next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

DAVID LEASE.

July 28. 3t

☞The "York Recorder," and "Baltimore Gazette," will insert the above three times, and charge this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Thursday the 20th of August next*, that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

on which I now reside, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, on the Turnpike road leading from Emmittsburg to Waynesburg, containing

81 ACRES;

about nine of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, on which are erected a large

two-story Stone dwelling house, and large Stable, with other necessary out-houses: a very desirable situation for a TAVERN and DISTILLERY. The terms will be accommodating. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by

MICHAEL LYONS.

July 28. 3t

N. B. The Title will be clear of all incumbrances.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, A FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kline, and Nicholas Miller, containing about

230 ACRES,

neat measure—with a good proportion of Timber. Fifty acres of Timber-Land will be sold separately from the Tract, if required. The improvements are a

two-story Stone house well finished, a Barn, Spring-house, &c. &c.

☞If not sold before *Thursday the 1st day of October next*, it will, on that day, be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises.

HARMAN WIERMAN.

July 28. 3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, & Alias Pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 15th of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz:

A Lot of Ground, situate in

Berlin, Adams county, adjoining lots of George Razer, and Catharine Kuhn, and bounded on the North by an alley on which are erected a

two-story Frame Dwelling-house, a one-story Frame Kitchen, Log Barn, a Shop, part Frame and part Log, with a well of Water.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground, situate in

the addition to the town of Berlin, bounded on the south by lot of George Baugher, and on the North and West by an alley, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of *Wm. Baugher.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, situate

in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickley, Sen. Joseph and Isaac Rife, and others, containing 214 acres, more or less, on which are erected

a 1½ story Log House, Log Cooper shop, a Bank Barn, part Stone and part Log Frame Spring-house, with a Peach and Apple Orchard. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of *Joseph Chamberlain.*

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground, situate

in Littlestown, Adams county, known on the Plan of said town by No. 30, on which are erected

a one-story Log Dwelling-house, and Log Stable.—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of *Jacob Kuntz.*

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground, situate

in the Town of Berlin, Adams county, adjoining lots of the Heirs of ——— Usher, deceased, and John Nagle, on which is erected a

one-story Frame Dwelling house. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Mary O'Blenis.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Mountain LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Newman, the Executors of ——— Fairfax, deceased, and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in Execution as late the Estate of *John Edie*, deceased.

—ALSO—

Three Lots of Ground,

situate on High-street, in the borough of Gettysburg, and known on the plan of said Town by Nos. 197, 198, 199, on which is erected

a two story brick House, known by the name of the "*Gettysburg Academy.*"—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Sweney, the Heirs of Moses Jenkins, and others, containing 214 Acres, more or less, on which are erected.

a two-story Log Dwelling House, and Brick Bank Barn. Seized and taken in Execution as the property of *William* and *Robert Sheckley.*

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, July 28. ts

TRIAL LIST,

FOR AUGUST TERM, 1829.

John Hisky	vs.	Conrad Weaver.
Wm. Sadler, use of P. Beisel,	vs.	Nicholas Group.
Eman'l Ziegler, Esq.	vs.	Henry Myers.
Henry Miller, and Caroline his wife, use of John Cocky & W. Wills, Executors of John C. Cocky	vs.	John Shriver.
Valentine Fehl,	vs.	Mary Warren, Jas. Byrnes & J. Ewing.
Hamilton Selix	vs.	Mary Warner, Jas. Byrnes & J. Ewing.
Dan'l Bollinger, use of Martin Keller,	vs.	John Breneshols, with notice.
Jesse Comly, Att'y in fact for Elenora Howel, Survivor, &c.	vs.	J. Wierman's Ex'r
Andrew Stewart	vs.	Bank of Gettysburg.
David Pollock	vs.	Philip Myers.
Mary Tawney	vs.	J. Tate & J. Bowman.
T. Cover, for Deputy Sheriff's use,	vs.	Upton Norris and John Reck.
Wm. Fletcher	vs.	Charles Ficiston.
Henry Bishop	vs.	Conrad Snyder.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,	vs.	George Myers.
Same,	vs.	D. Bear & A. Lentz.
Same,	vs.	G. Saltzgiver, J. Beecher & J. Tate.
Same,	vs.	S. Taggart, Jas. Gourley, J. Reever, & J. Bowman.
Same,	vs.	Thos. Stevens, & J. J. N. Deatrick.
Same,	vs.	Peter Spangler, & Daniel Wollet.
Thomas Thompson	vs.	John Concan.
FOR ARGUMENT.		
Jacob Lefever	vs.	Jacob Gardner.
Same	vs.	Same.

Mt. Pleasant Volunteers, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on *Saturday the 22d inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. in full uniform.

G. LOKENRODE, *1st Lieut.*

August 4. tp

EPHRAIM MARTIN, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former customers, and the Public in general, that he has become a Subscriber to Mr. ALLEN WARD'S *PATENT PROTRACTOR SYSTEM* for

cutting all kinds of Garments,

which system is in general use throughout the United States, and is, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others that I have spoken to, the best that ever has been introduced in our country. Every Subscriber to Mr. Ward's System receives, from Philadelphia, a Book of the Fashions every three months, which will enable them at all times to cut and make fashonable work. Any person wishing to become a Subscriber to the above system can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber, who has been legally appointed agent, by Mr. Ward.

☞The Subscriber still continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand in the West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg—where the best and most Fashionable work shall be done, on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices, for Cash. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken.

E. M.

July 21. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED Esq. President of the severa Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1829.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

PETER ZIMMERMAN,

deceased, viz: the Heirs of Joseph Zimmerman, deceased, to wit: Hetty, Peter, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Joseph, Ann, Catharine, and Henry (all minors except Hetty) and Nancy, intermarried with David Eicher, Barbara, intermarried with David Weaver, she being now deceased, leaving children, to wit: Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Barbara, David, Peter, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, and Nancy Weaver, (and children of Intestate) Mary, intermarried with Henry Weldy, Samuel, Esther, Elizabeth, Juliann, Susanna, intermarried with John Arthur, and Peter and John Carpenter, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to accept or refuse to accept the real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

July 28. 4.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of *GALLOWAY and M'CREARY*, are requested to settle with the Subscriber on or before the *1st of October next*, as I, the surviving Partner, am required to make settlement with the Executors.

DAVID M'CREARY.

August 4. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WM. BRANNON, deceased, late of Menallen township, are requested to call with the Subscriber, and discharge the same, on or before the *20th inst.* and those who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES BLECKLY, *Ex'r.*

August 4. 3t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

SAM'L EICHELBERGER,

deceased, to wit: on Polly, Samuel, Susannah, intermarried with Henry Rudesell, Elizabeth, Jacob, Ann, Catharine, and Lydia Eichelberger, and Grand Children, the Children of Adam Eichelberger, deceased, viz: Catharine and Elizabeth Eichelberger, and the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the Fourth Monday of August next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

July 28. 4t

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on *Thursday the 1st day of October next*, on the premises, the following valuable Property:

A Tract of first rate

LIMESTONE LAND,

Late the Estate of JOHN M'CREARY, deceased, situate partly in Conowago, and partly in Mountpleasant townships, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Henry Witt, Abraham Reiff, Henry Herring, Widow Wills, and others, and containing

221 Acres, & 118 Perches,

neat measure. PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are, a two-story Log House, a 1½ story House, a Still-house, a double log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant Well of water, with a Pump, convenient to the house, also a good Spring, convenient to the house:

Two Lime-stone Quarries

opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning, an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be well watered:

An elegant Mill Seat,

which has been indicated by a Mill-wright. This Farm is situated on the little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover; a public road passing the door: and has long been known as one of the surest, and as productive as any in the neighborhood. Persons wishing to see the property will call upon Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and who will shew the same.

The above mentioned Farm can be divided, very advantageously, into two. The Conditions,—*a thousand* dollars in hand, on the first of April next, the remainder in six equal yearly payments. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given by

THOMAS M'CREARY, } Ex'rs.
JOSEPH M'CREARY, }

June 30. ts

☞*All kinds of BLANKS for Sale at this Office.*

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the Manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear ANY PROPORTION to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by COMPETITION, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hands in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice.—In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printer's Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing Office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:—

Six lines Pica, & all larger,	$0 30	Long Primer,	0 40
		Bourgeois,	0 46
Double Pica, to 5 lines Pica,	0 32	Brevier,	0 56
		Minion,	0 70
Great Primer,	0 34	Nonpareil,	0 90
English,	0 36	Leads,	0 30
Pica,	0 36	Quotations,	0 30
Small Pica,	0 38		

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per lb.

A Book of Specimens will shortly be published.

STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, who will give the above 3 conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to $2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE,

Corner of Crown and Callowhill-streets.

Philadelphia, August 4.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 25th day of August next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said company for the ensuing year. By Order,

DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*

July 28. te

DR. SMYSER,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PAXTON, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in *SURGERY* can be exhibited.

March 31. tf

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 23 *ACRES OF LAND*, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a *Tavern*, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for $100. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, *Trustee.*

May 19. tf

NEW GOODS.

DR. GILBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—

which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court house.

[illegible] tf

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

From the Western Recorder.

The following beautiful lines form no idle picture of the fancy. How many a female, bred up in ease, in affluence and refinement, and afterwards made happy in the husband of her choice, has been doomed at length to realize the sad reverse here described.

SOLILOQUY OF A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

***Time was, when much he lov'd me,
When we walk'd out at close of day t'inhale
The vernal breeze—ah! well do I remember,
How then, with careful hand, he drew my mantle
Round me; fearful lest the evening dews
Should mar my fragile health. Yes, then his eye
Look'd kindly on me, when my heart was sad,
How tenderly he wip'd my tears away,
While from his lips the words of gentle soothing,
In softest accents fell.

How blest my evenings too, when wintry blasts
Were howling round our peaceful happy dwelling.
O! it was sweet, the daily task perform'd,
By the swept hearth, and cheerful fire to sit,
With him I lov'd: to view with glistening eye,
And all a parent's fondness, the budding graces
Of our little ones.

***Then ye had a father,
My lovely babes, now more than helpless orphans!
Thy mother more than widow's grief has known;
Yes, sharper pangs than those who mourn the dead,
Seiz'd on my breaking heart, when first I knew
My LOVER, HUSBAND—O, my earthly all,
Was dead to virtue! When I saw the man
My soul too fondly lov'd transformed to brute,
O, it was then I tasted gall and wormwood!
Then the world look'd dreary! fearful clouds
Quick gather'd round me; dark forebodings came;
The grave before was terror; now it smil'd;
I long'd to lay me down in peaceful rest,
There to forget my sorrows. But I liv'd!
And O, my God! what years of wo have followed!
I feel my heart is broken. He who vow'd
To cherish me—before God's altar vow'd,
Has done the deed. And shall I then upbraid him—
The husband of my youthful days—the man
For whom I gave my virgin heart away!
Patient I'll bear it all.

***Peace, peace to my heart!
'Tis almost o'er. A few more stormy blasts,
And then this shatter'd, sickly frame will fall,
And sweetly slumber—where the weary rest,
The wicked cease from troubling!

Great Age.—In noticing a celebration of the 4th inst. near Raleigh, N. C. the Register states that "Mr. Arthur Wall, now in his 109th year, was particularly invited; he excused himself on account of being *'busy with his crop,'* but said he would send one of his boys, a lad of 82, with his toast. No toasts, however, were drunk, for there were no intoxicating liquors on the ground.—Long before the shades of evening, the gratified company, after a day of sober and rational enjoyment, departed for their homes, with improved national and neighborhood feelings."

March of Intellect.—The Brownsville Pa. Galaxy of the 7th instant, contains the following caution:

"Whereas Fanny Morton, alias Kerr, has, without cause, refused cohabitation, and is floating on the ocean of tyrannical extravagance, prone to prodigality, taking a wild-goose chase, and kindling her pipe with the coal of curiosity, to abscond and abolish such insidious, clandestine, noxious, pernicious, diabolical and notorious deportment, I therefore caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date, unless compelled by law. JAMES KERR.

Vital Principles of Seeds.—A small portion of the Royal Park of Bushy, was broken up some time ago, for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprang up, of the kinds which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens; this led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical plot had been used as a garden not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before. *London Magazine.*

Western Ports.—We always find pleasure in noticing the increased prosperity of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Steubenville, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns located on the "beautiful river."—Wheeling, even in Virginia, is a flourishing seat of manufactories, some of which are on a large scale. That of Messrs. McLure and company is engaged in making sugar mills and engines—much approved of, and promptly supplied. The building of a steam engine seems an "every-day business" at Pittsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati. *Niles.*

We are much pleased to see, says the Harrisburg Statesman, the improvement of the State-house yard going forward. It is hoped that at the next meeting of the legislature, the whole ground will be enclosed with a substantial fence. The legislature ought to have attended to this improvement some years ago, and by this time the lot might have been ornamented by a growth of ornamental and beneficial trees

From the Harrisburg Statesman.

It may be interesting to many of our readers to know the time when the different districts of Pennsylvania were erected into counties. We have collected the following statements from authentic sources.

Philadelphia city and county, and Bucks and Chester counties, were organized at the commencement of the Provisional Government.

Philadelphia city in 1820 contained 63,802 inhabitants; having increased in population during the ten preceding years, 10,080, including only the population of Philadelphia city, exclusive of the incorporated suburbs, which in 1820 contained 45,007 inhabitants, making the city and incorporated suburbs contain 108,809 inhabitants.

Philadelphia county in 1820 contained 73,295 inhabitants, having increased during the ten preceding years 15,807. This calculation embraces the population of the incorporated suburbs, adjoining Philadelphia city.

Bucks county contained in 1820 a population of 37,842; having increased in the ten preceding years 5,471.

Chester county in 1820 contained 44,455 inhabitants. Increase in the ten preceding years, 4.859.

Lancaster county was erected in 1729. In 1820 her population was 68,336.—Increase in ten years, 14,409.

York was formed into a county in 1749. Population in 1820, 38,759.—Increase in ten years, 6,801.

Cumberland was formed into a county in 1750. Population in 1820, including Perry county, which was that year taken from Cumberland, 34,948.

Berks was erected into a county in 1752. Population in 1820, 46,275.—Increase in ten years, 8,948.

Northampton county was erected in 1752. Population in 1820, 31,765.

We have not the means of showing the increase of Northampton, as it was divided between the census of 1810 and that of 1820.

Bedford county was erected in 1771. Population in 1820, 20,248. Increase in ten years. 4,502.

Northumberland county was erected in 1772, and has been since much divided, forming now several counties. In 1820, Northumberland contained a population of 12,424 souls.

Westmoreland county was erected in 1773. Population in 1820, 30,540.—Increase in ten years, 3,158.

Washington county was erected in 1781. Population in 1820, 40,038.—Increase in ten years, 3,749.

Fayette county was erected in 1783. Population in 1820, 27,285. Increase in ten years. 2,571.

Franklin county was formed in 1784. Population in 1820, 31,192. Increase in ten years, 8,109.

Montgomery county was formed in 1784. Population in 1820, 35,793.—Increase in ten years, 6,090.

Dauphin county was formed in 1785. Population in 1820, 21,633. Dauphin has been divided since 1810, so that we cannot give her increase.

Luzerne county was formed in 1786. Population in 1820, 20,027. Increase in ten years 1,908.

Huntingdon was formed in 1787.—Population in 1820, 20,142. Increase in ten years, 5,364.

Allegheny was erected into a county in 1788. Population in 1820, 34,921—Increase in ten years, 9,604.

Mifflin county was formed in 1789. Population in 1820, 16,618. Increase in ten years, 4,488.

Delaware county was formed in 1789. Population in 1820, 14,810. Increase in ten years, 76.

Lycoming was erected into a county in 1795. Population in 1820, 13,375. Increase in ten years. 2,369.

Somerset county was formed in 1795. Population in 1820, 13,974. Increase in ten years, 1,690.

Greene county was formed in 1796. Population in 1820, 15,554. Increase in ten years, 3,010.

Wayne county was formed in 1798. Population in 1820, 4,127. Increase in ten years, including Pike, 2,910.

Adams county was formed in 1800. Population in 1820, 19,681. Increase in ten years, 4,549.

Centre county was formed in 1800.—Population in 1820, 15,786. Increase in ten years, 3,105.

Beaver was erected into a county in 1800. Population in 1820, 15,231.—Increase in ten years 3,066.

Butler was formed into a county in 1800. Population in 1820, 10,140.—Increase in ten years, 2,831.

Mercer was formed into a county in 1800. Population in 1820, 11,688. Increase in ten years 4,494.

Crawford county was formed in 1800. Population in 1820, 9,397. Increase in ten years 3,219.

Erie county was formed in 1800.—Population in 1820, 8568. Increase in ten years 4,795.

Warren county was formed in 1800. Population in 1820, 1,976. Increase in ten years 149.

Venango county was formed in 1800. Population in 1820, 1,976. Increase in ten years 1,835.

Armstrong county was formed in 1800. Population in 1820, 10,324. Increase in ten years 4,241.

Indiana was erected into a county in 1803. Population in 1820, 8,882. Increase in ten years 2,688.

Jefferson county was formed in 1804. Population in 1820, 561. Increase in ten years 400.

M'Kean county was formed in 1804. Population in 1820, 728. Increase in ten years 566.

Clearfield was formed into a county in 1804. Population in 1820, 2,342.—Increase in ten years 1,467.

Potter county was formed in 1804.—Population in 1820, 4,836. Increase in ten years 4,357.

Tioga county was formed in 1804. Population in 1820, 4,021. Increase in ten years 2,334.

Cambria county was formed in 1804. Population in 1820, 3.287.

Bradford county was formed in 1810. Population in 1820, 11.554.

Susquehanna county was formed in 1810. Population in 1820, 9,960.

Schuylkill county was formed in 1811. Population in 1820. 11,339.

Lehigh county was formed in 1812. Population in 1820, 18,895.

Lebanon county was formed in 1813. Population in 1820, 16,988.

Union county was formed in 1815. Population in 1820, 18,619.

Columbia county was formed in 1815. Population in 1820, 17,621.

Pike was formed into a county in 1815. Population in 1820, 2,894.

Perry county was formed in 1820.—Population 11,343. Increase in ten years 2,679.

The population of Pennsylvania in 1820 amounted to 1,049,458, having increased 239,367 in the preceding ten years. The census will again be taken in 1830, and we presume the increase of the last ten years will equal, if not exceed that of any state in the Union, excepting Ohio.

Nearly one half the population of Pennsylvania in 1820, existed on about the sixth part of the entire area—from this we may in some measure judge what a population this state could, and no doubt will at some future time support.

It appears from the statistical returns of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, for 1829, that it comprises 19 Synods, 92 Presbyteries, 1393 ordained ministers, 205 licentiates, 195 candidates, 2070 Churches, and 162,816 communicants. There were added during the last year, 14,846, in addition to those received from foreign churches. Nett increase, 16,508.

THE INDIANS.

The following are extracts from the Hamilton Intelligencer, and are doubtless from the pen of the Hon. *John Woods*, editor of that paper, late a member of Congress, and much distinguished for his attention to Indian affairs:—

The President says to the Creek, "My white children in Alabama have extended their law over your country. If you remain in it, you must be subject to that law." What right has the State of Alabama to extend its laws over the Creek country? None.—The Indians are not citizens of the State. They are independent of its laws. If Georgia could have driven the Creeks from that State by law. Governor Troup, and his hot-headed partizans would have adopted that mode of proceeding long since. It is the duty of the President to protect the Indians against these encroachments. He should say to their oppressors that the Indians shall be protected in the enjoyment of their own country—that the treaties and faith of the nation shall be preserved inviolate. He should stay the hand which presses heavily on their heads, and arrest the foot that is trampling them to earth.

The United States never have claimed the land as their own, on which they reside. In all our treaties and intercourse with them, we have recognized their right to the country which they occupy. The Constitution of the United States recognizes it, nay more, we have solemnly, time after time, confirmed this right. In the first treaty made with the Creeks, concluded at New York, in the year 1790, the 5th article stipulates, that the U. States solemnly guarantee to the Creek nation all their lands within the U. States, to the Southward and Westward of the boundary described in the following article." In almost every subsequent treaty, the faith of the Government has been pledged to protect the Indians in the peaceable possession and enjoyment of the lands which they occupy. In the late treaty made at Washington in May 1826, by the 13th article, "the U. States agree to guarantee to the Creeks the country not herein ceded, to which they have a just claim." We would like to be informed by what right we "have always claimed the land where the Indians now live," and how we have obtained it?

The only hope which remains to the Indian race is to live *or die* around the graves of their fathers, and upon their native hills and plains. Those who promised them a good country, and rest, and protection beyond the Mississippi, know that their promises are false. The Indians may read the presage of their fate in the starvation and wretchedness of the tribes that are now west of the Mississippi. We believe a remnant of this race will yet find in our national councils firm and patriotic men, who will not desert their cause—the cause of *humanity* and *justice.*

The following statement from the Western Courier, a paper published at Ravenna, Ohio, is a suitable accompaniment to the trick of the Connecticut boys. In this case, it seems an individual has been remembered by Gen. Jackson, who, two years since, attended a Jackson meeting, at which three others were present, and without further inquiry into his qualifications or character, a commission is made out for him, and the country is scoured in search of the absconding Postmaster to thrust honor and profit upon him. Is this the way the public money is to be expended? Is this the man whom his adherents hold up as the parallel of Jefferson.

From the Western Courier.

"He 'd debts to pay and could not stay,
"So Mosey ran away." OLD SONG.

It will be recollected by most of our readers, that a *quarto* Jackson meeting was held in Medina county, in the fall of 1827, to wit: a county meeting, at which *four* persons attended, three of whom were appointed delegates to attend the Jackson convention at Columbus, & that one of this immortal trio was Moses Wright of legal memory.—Now what less could President Jackson do than bestow an office, especially when one office would reward one-fourth of his supporters in Medina. It is well known that Gen. Jackson is not "slack in performing his promises" to his friends. so, in process of time, on came the long looked for letter, directed to 'Moses Wright, Esq.' and ornamented with the official signature of 'W. T. Barry,' appointing the said Moses postmaster in and over Medina, and removing Rufus Ferris, the incumbent. But alas! the freaks of Dame Fortune! poor Moses' legal practice had not increased with his patriotism, this boon of gratitude being too long delayed, he was involved in debt, and his creditors unlike true patriots, would not wait for him to pay them out of the milk of the Jackson pap, and he had to *Mosey*—alas, poor Moses! the appointment and removal came, but there was no Moses. An express was sent after him, that pursued as far as Cincinnati, when 'hope long delayed' failed and the chase was given up.

As Ferris is removed, and Mosey run away, we would suggest to Mr. Barry to direct his next appointment to any one of the four remaining within the county.

The Editor of the Boston Manufacturer, in an article on the "Depression of Business," makes the annexed pertinent assertions:—

"The truth unfortunately is, we have been living beyond our circumstances. The laudable economy and industrious habits of our ancestors, have been lost sight of, and we have yielded up to the pleasing but dangerous innovation of foreign luxuries, and their attendant habits. We must measure back our ground, there is no other course we can now pursue with any hope of success. The flame must again be kindled on the altar of patriotism; and self denial and rigid economy take the place of luxury and extravagance. The nerves of our effeminate young men must be strengthened by toil, and our females, instead of reclining on the sofa and humming over the piano, must learn to direct their attention to matters of more importance. They must shake off, as unworthy the daughters of freemen, the tinsel of fashion, and the shackles of false refinement, and cherish the proud and sterling patriotism of their Grandmothers."

In Greenville county, Va. about a twelve month since, two gentlemen laid a wager who could in one year kill the greatest number of crows. They each chose ten huntsmen to assist them.—On Saturday, 6th ult. they met, and judges being appointed, the count was made, when it appeared, according to the Petersburg Old Dominion, that one gentleman produced 2480, the other 2157, making a total of 4637 crow scalps. The country it is said is almost crowless, an advantage which cannot be appreciated, until the fact is known that every farmer thereabouts keeps one or more of his hands employed solely in driving off these troublesome birds.

The fare in the steam boat from N. York to Albany, is *one* dollar, including price of Meals; which, say the advertisement, will prevent the disagreeable annoyance to passengers of being dunned for their meals—rather a disagreeable annoyance, if a man has not such a thing as a half dollar about him.

Disgraceful procedure.—An affair of this nature has transpired at Washington. A newly appointed Clerk in one of the departments, happened to hear a gentleman speak against the character and qualifications of President Jackson. The clerk insulted the gentleman and pulled his nose. A challenge ensued, and the clerk resigned his place, to *save appearances*, and accepted the challenge. He insisted on fighting with broad swords, which was declined. *Gen. Jackson immediately rewarded him by appointing him to a higher office.* This is in itself but a small matter. But it involves principles of such a nature as to demand the solemn consideration of the sober and thinking people of this country. *N. Y. Com.*

Awful effects of Slavery.—A Mr. Wm. Bowyers, of Hanover county, Va. was recently shot to death by a party of his slaves, who were apprehensive of being sent off to a distant State, and sold into a more cruel bondage. The murderers have been taken; and they made this confession. *Fredonian.*

Silk Thread, "inferior only to the best Italian," is beginning to be manufactured to a considerable extent in Alabama. Our country produces now all that is necessary, and will soon bring forth most of the luxuries, in living.—*Ib.*

The amount of revenue that accrued at the port of Philadelphia in the first quarter of 1828, was $881,554 04. In the first quarter of 1829 it was only $492,047 18, being but little more than half the amount of the corresponding quarter of last year.

Roland Stevenson, the runaway London banker, has, it is said, purchased Dr. Shippen's handsome establishment at Bristol, Bucks county, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Thursday the 20th of August next*, that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

on which I now reside, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, on the Turnpike road leading from Emmittsburg to Waynesburg, containing

21 ACRES,

about nine of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, on which are erected a large

two-story Stone dwelling house, and large Stable, with other necessary out-houses: a very desirable situation for a TAVERN and DISTILLERY. The terms will be accommodating. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by

MICHAEL LYONS.

July 28. 3t

N. B. The Title will be clear of all incumbrances.

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

LEE'S *Famous Antibilious Pills*, 25 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.

❧ The above highly approved medicines are sold by J. HERSH, Jr. P. M. Gettysburg, who has just received a fresh supply.

☞ *Caution.*—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

May 19. 3t

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival on Thursday afternoon of the ship Thomas Dickinson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th of June, the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 18th, and Liverpool of the 19th ult.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The accounts from the seat of the Russian and Turkish war, are late.—And we have given below, "from the frontiers of Servia," what the London Courier denominates the Turkish accounts of the battle of the 17th of May, near Paravadi. According to this statement, the Russians must have come off second best.

The latest Russian Bulletin, bears the date of the camp before Silistria, May 29th. It appears that the operations of the siege of that place had but just commenced. It seemed likely to be prosecuted much longer than might suit the Russian interests. A Turkish ship of the line of 60 guns is said to have been burnt at the entrance of the Bosphorus, under the fire of a fort, by a small Russian Squadron. The Grand Vizier remained shut up in Schoumla.

The latest accounts received at Odessa, say that the Grand Vizier is concentrating all his force behind Schoumla. There was no news from Varna, however; no military operations of importance could take place. The grass was but just springing up, so as to afford forage for the horses, and the cavalry and artillery cannot act until the ammunition and provisions can be conveyed.

The Sultan has gone to his camp, while the Russians are preparing for decisive measures on the left bank of Danube. Till Silistria has fallen into the hands of the Russians, we must not expect any great military movements.

Frontiers of Servia, May 23.—At Belgrade a bloody battle is spoken of, which is said to have taken place on the 16th or 17th of May, near Paravadi.—The Turks claim the victory; but the Grand Vizier, who commanded the troops in person, could not take advantage of it, because he had received news that the Russian main army was on the march against Silistria, upon which, leaving 24,000 cavalry to keep possession of the heights about Paravadi, he retired to Schoumla, in order to be nearer to Silistria, and in the centre of operations. It is said that the Turks are assembling a large force also near Aidos, and turn their chief attention to Sizeboli.

Accounts from the frontiers of Wallachia say, that in consequence of a sally of the Turks from Widden, there had been an obstinate engagement with the Russians, in which the Turks had been indeed repulsed, but the supposed intention of the Russians to cross the river at that point, had been for the present prevented. The official accounts of the Russians will enable us to judge of these statements. At Belgrade it was still affirmed, that the Sultan would go to the army.

From the Gazette de France, dated June 16.

"*Paris, June 16.*—The last letter from the Levant brings us certain news that the blockade of the Dardanelles has received all the extension that was apprehended. Admiral Heyden, instead of revoking the declaration of Admiral Ricord, has duly confirmed it; on the other hand, the Greeks, who have passed the Isthmus of Corinth, which was assigned as their boundaries, and now master of Missolonghi and Lepanto, make every where declarations of blockade.

"Thus we shall soon see all the coast of the Ottoman empire prohibited to the French and English merchants.—Russia, which had promised to wave its rights as a belligerent power in the Mediterranean, and which subsequently seemed disposed to confine itself to the blockade of the Dardanelles, now extends to all the coasts of the Ottoman Empire a net which its allies cannot break through.

"Such is the result of the expedition to the Morea, the effect of which has been to encourage the Russians in their enterprise, and to deliver up Greece to the influence of their policy. It is with the money of France that the Greeks have quitted the Morea, and have taken possession of those coasts which are now going to be closed against our commerce.

"Our readers will easily perceive all the consequences that may arise from such a state of things. If war breaks out between the great Powers, and if the revolution should arise in France by means of the electoral colleges, the weakness and indecision of the present Ministry, will be the cause of these misfortunes."

THE ATROCITIES OF MIGUEL.

Half past seven o'clock.—Dreadful rumors are current this afternoon respecting Portugal. It is stated that upwards of thirty persons have been either poisoned in prison or publicly executed. Amongst them is said to have been a very wealthy lady named Mendez, whose only crime was refusing to purchase her liberty by drawing from the English funds, for the use of the usurper, the whole of her property in this country. I have endeavored to ascertain whether these accounts are true, but I cannot learn. They are said to be dated May 30, but the Portuguese Ambassador has no letter of a later date than the 23d. I send you the letter of that date, received here from a person of high respectability.

LISBON, May 23, 1829.

Our city has been for the last three days in the greatest agitation in consequence of several bands of volunteers scouring the streets, headed by a *priest*, the curate of Barreiro, insulting and attacking all those they took for the partizans of legitimacy, and committing all kinds of disorders.

These disgraceful scenes have been carried so far, that to-day even some persons of the lower orders (who had hitherto taken the part of Don Miguel) proceeded to defend the insulted persons, attacking the satellites of Don Miguel, and dispersed them with stones.

In the prisons scenes of the utmost distress and misery were daily occurring; indeed, despair had arisen to such a pitch that the prisoners themselves had defied their jailors by singing the hymn of Don Pedro, and by proclaiming the legitimate Queen Donna Maria II.

Piquets of cavalry had been added to the regular force that guards the prisons, and those prisoners who were most remarkable for their attachment to the Queen were removed to the forts.

Every body here is persuaded that the present state of things cannot last much longer.

Those who have paid particular attention to the progress of the Russian and Turkish war, cannot have failed to observe a striking similarity between the course of the events of the last campaign, and that of those which have transpired in the one they are now prosecuting. In the beginning of the war, the Russian Bulletins represented their armies as making bold and successful advances to the Capitol of the Sultan. They seemed, from the accounts we received, to be only settling preliminaries prior to the occupation of a conquered country, and the credulity of Europeans and Americans was heavily taxed to credit the representations which were given, of their victories.—"But the winter came and the Snow in which no man can war," and found them, in possession, it is true, of one or two Forts that had been occupied by their enemies at the beginning of the contest—but with their main army in retreat and anxiously desiring to shelter themselves upon their own side of the Danube—with a loss of men and treasure equal at least to that sustained by their enemies—and their honor and military fame decreasing in proportion to the advance of their adversaries in establishing their claim to the possession of these qualities. At the opening of the present year we find them again pressing forward to grasp their prize with the same ardor of expectation, trumpeting their success in the same triumphant tone, and affording the strongest grounds for predicting a similar result. *Balt. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Circuit Court.—The sitting of the Court yesterday was almost entirely taken up in disposing of Mrs *Royall's* case, and in trying two or three criminal cases of a minor character.

In the course of the day, Mr. KEY, for the U. States, took an opportunity of moving the Court for an opinion on the point of law which rose out of the refusal of the Grand Jury to find an indictment against T. Watkins for forgery; (in having erased certain items in Mr. HARRIS's account, rendered to his office for settlement) which point Mr. Key understood the Court, when it delivered its opinion on the general demurrer, to state that it reserved, with the intention of giving it at another time. He desired this opinion with the view of enabling himself and his colleague to decide on the expediency of sending to the Grand Jury an indictment against the prisoner, for forgery (as was understood) in the alteration of an abstract of Mr. PAULDING's. But it appeared that the Counsel for the U. States, had misunderstood the Court in this matter, and that the Court had not prepared an opinion on the question referred to.

However, the Counsel for the prosecution, a short time afterwards, sent to the Grand Jury a new bill in the case of the 2000 dollars drawn by the defendant from the Treasury, in the name, and by the alleged authority, of Purser Hambleton, which case had been here[illegible] set aside by the Court, it will be recollected, on the ground that the trial was barred by the act of Congress limiting such prosecutions to two years after the offence. This indictment varied from the former one, in some particulars, but it was negatived by the Grand Jury.

It is understood that the Court—all parties being ready—will go to trial on Monday morning, on the indictment in the Boston 2,000 dollar case.

Mrs. Royall.—The Court, after it had delivered its opinion in the case of Mrs. ROYALL, gave judgment against the defendant—that she be fined ten dollars and costs, give security in the sum of 250 dollars for her good behaviour for one year, and stand committed to prison until the sentence be complied with.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Case of T. Watkins.—This case, which, because of the confessed culpability of the defendant, many persons at a distance have viewed as very simple, and therefore easily settled; but which, from the legal difficulties that cases, apparently simple, often present in the course of their adjudication; from the delay consequent on a strict adherence to the forms or the technicalities of law, which can never be dispensed with or disregarded without danger to personal rights and the impartial administration of justice; from the variety of legal questions raised in the course of the prosecution which could not be prevented or evaded by the Bench, but which must, the right being claimed, be each argued at length by the Counsel, then decided by the Court with all the deliberation, research, careful preparation, and accuracy due to their own characters, to the weight of their responsibility, and to the rights of the accused on the one hand as well as those of the public on the other—this case, which, from these impediments and the time necessarily consumed in the two trials which proved abortive, has been so long pending, seems now in a fair way to be soon finally disposed of.

By the agreement of the Counsel on both sides, on Friday last, it was arranged that out of eighteen citizens who should be summoned to attend the Court on Wednesday morning, twelve should be impannelled without challenge, to try the pending indictments against *Dr. Watkins.*

To this jury, as was agreed, all three of the pending cases were submitted for trial, viz: the 300 and 750 dollar case of Mr. Paulding (in which new trials had been granted) and the 2000 dollar case of Mr. Harris, and the indictment, in each case, being read to the jury, the trial proceeded. The examination of witnesses was completed at 3 o'clock, and the Court adjourned.

Nat. Int. of August 4.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

Dr. Watkins.—On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Mr. Key addressed the Jury, on the part of the U. States, and occupied the Court about two hours. Mr. Coxe made a few observations in reply, and was shortly replied to by Mr. Swann; after which the Jury retired at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock. At twenty minutes before 2 o'clock, the Jury returned into Court, and found the defendant *guilty* on each of the three indictments.

The counsel for the accused then entered notice of motions for arrest of judgment and new trials in all the cases.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Indian Movements.—From the following extracts from Southern papers, there seems reason to fear that the Creeks have become desperate, under the civil policy of this government towards them. If the worst anticipations should be realized, and they should "die fighting for their country"—what shall we say? Is there one law of human feeling and attachment for the civilized, and another for the savage! It must be so. For the same indomitable resolution to defend their hearths and household gods, if displayed by a civilized people, would be trumpeted forth with exultation, to the ends of the earth.

The "inevitable destiny" hinted at by the Georgia Statesman, seems to be *extermination.*—And whether this be accomplished by the sword or by other means equally effectual, may be of much moment to us, the civilized, though it can make no sort of difference to the savage. It is therefore that we suppose these ominous reports are not entirely without foundation.

"A gentleman, who arrived in Raleigh, N. C. on Tuesday last from Georgia, contains the facts stated in the subjoined article from the Columbus Enquirer, and further states, that Col. CROWELL, the Agent, has been compelled to leave his place of residence among the Indians, and fly to Columbus for safety, and that the military have been called out to guard the place; that all the frontier settlers are moving away; that the warlike movements of the Indians have caused great excitement; and that suitable preparations for defence were making."—*Star.*

COLUMBUS, Ga. July 15.

Indian Affairs.—Much alarm has been excited in this place by some recent movements of a hostile character among the Indians. Several secret Councils have been held in the Creek Nation with a view, it is believed, of concerting warlike operations against the Frontier Settlements. In consequence of the general apprehension of danger, some of our citizens on Wednesday last visited the Creek Agent at Fort Mitchel, for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he might possess in relation to the anticipated difficulties. The following is the information which he afforded. The statement is furnished as by one of the gentlemen who held the conversation with him. *Enq.*

"The agent stated that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs; that he had been informed by several Indians, that they, the Indians, in these councils, had resolved to stay and die upon their soil; they had also resolved to kill him, the agent, and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of the Flint river; and when troops should be sent to fight them they would retire to the swamps, and die to a man fighting for the soil of their fathers. The agent not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm, until an old respectable chief, in whom he had always put the utmost confidence, and who had always manifested for him the greatest friendship, came to him and told him in confidence that the report was true, and that he himself was a member of the secret council which passed the aforesaid resolution, and that he voted for it, but that he had so great a friendship for him the agent, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience so far to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger.—Thus much having heretofore become public, no injury can accrue from the repetition of it; but some other communications which the chief made to the agent, for prudential reasons had best not be made too public, as they appertain to the safety of the agent. The chief also stated that deputations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Choctaws, and Seminoles, to solicit their concurrence in sentiment and action with them, the Creeks, but that none but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred; that Ross, the President, was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their land, but to kill every white man who crossed the line."

The Georgia Statesman, of July 25, remarking upon the same extract from the Columbus Enquirer, adds—

"We cannot help believing, however, that the accounts are considerably exaggerated—indeed, we have been informed that letters from Columbus express this opinion. Nevertheless as threats of hostilities have been used, it becomes the proper authorities to be vigilant in watching the progress of this spirit, and prudent in adopting precautionary measures against its effects. It is reported that one hundred regulars from the Arsenal near Augusta, and several hundred from Alabama and the Floridas, have been ordered by Gen. McComb to the Agency. Should the reports which are in circulation prove to be true, this force will require to be largely reinforced, by volunteers, or drafts from the militia. In this event, where will the funds be found to equip them for the field, since the Central Bank may reasonably be supposed to have almost, or quite, exhausted the amount placed in its vaults? We trust, however, the whole affair will prove to be a mere "flash in the pan,"—and that the Indians will see the necessity of submitting in peace to their inevitable destiny."

Since the above was in type, we have received later accounts, which would go to shew that the danger of immediate hostilities on the part of the Indians is rather premature. The Savannah Mercury of the 29th ult. says:

"There may probably be some little foundation for the alarm which has been excited on this subject: but we have no doubt the danger has been greatly exaggerated by the fears of the frontier inhabitants. That is, many of the Indians, perhaps, have resolved not to be removed but by force; but that the Creek nation should have determined on an offensive war, is in our opinion, a matter past belief. The warriors of that nation have been reduced to a mere handful of men, and they know and feel their weakness, and the overwhelming force of the whites; and are not disposed to urge their fate, by offensive operations. That an attempt on the part of the United States, to force them from their lands, may be attended with difficulty and bloodshed, we think highly probable; but the Creeks have too much sagacity to jeopardize their existence by any unnecessary act of wanton national hostility. We are aware that it has long been the policy of a party in these States, to press the Indians into a war, that a pretext might be afforded for their extermination, or violent ejectment; it is possible that this object may now be accomplished."

JUDGE M'LEAN.

The following letter from JUDGE M'LEAN, late Post Master General, to John R. Turner, who was recently dismissed from the Post Office, at Portsmouth, Ohio, has been published by Mr. Turner, in vindication of his character. The sentiments expressed by Mr. M'LEAN, in relation to the proscriptive policy pursued by the present administration, will elevate him even beyond his present high standing, in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. It will be recollected that, during the late presidential canvass, Mr. M'Lean was considered as friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson; that he was re-appointed as Post Master General, by Jackson, and taken into the Cabinet, with the understanding that he should carry the principles of the administration into his department; and that he refused to hold his office on these terms, and was accordingly removed from it.—*Bost. Pall.*

CINCINNATI, 30th April, 1829.

Dear Sir:—I regret to see evidence of a more general change of officers than I supposed could take place.—On this subject my opinion remains the same that it was, under the late Administration.

Your duties have been faithfully performed, and you have not, I am sure, used the facilities of your office, to produce a political effect. If resting on such grounds does not ensure your continuance in office, a private station is the post of honor. I hope you will not be molested. It might be well to address a letter to the Post Master General, stating, frankly, what your course has been, and ask of him the justice to inform you, if any representation should be made, charging you with improper conduct.

I have no confidence in the principles of any officer who does not make the PUBLIC INTEREST, *his first and last consideration.*

My recent change of position, I have no doubt, in every point of view, was judicious. I now am not involved in the responsibilities of others, and I have done enough, in a political point of view, to show my principles of action. I would write to the Post Master General in your behalf, but I cannot believe it is necessary, and there are some considerations which would render the step injudicious, unless it were indispensably necessary.

I advise you, by all means, not to resign. Remain at your post, and continue faithfully to discharge your duties.

With very great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M'LEAN.

J. R. TURNER, Portsmouth, O.

Governor Forsyth is at present in our city. In coming down, we are informed, he narrowly escaped the effects of Mob Law in Sparta. A Row, which is a frequent amusement there, was in full blast, as His Excellency drove up to the Hotel—Pistols, swords and dirks were the playthings. One gentleman lost a finger by a bullet, and was then knocked down by his antagonist with the butt of the pistol, while others ran up, and were preparing to cut short the sport by the use of their dirks. At this moment the Governor rushed through the crowd to vindicate the laws, and save the fallen from impending fate.—All were too busy to recognize the majesty of the laws in the person of the Chief Magistrate, and His Excellency therefore was collared, and threatened with the dirk, before his antagonist was made sensible he had "caught a Tartar." *Augusta Courier.*

Fatigued with Liquor.—The N. Y. Commercial, in speaking of the trick lately played by the boys of a town in Connecticut, in procuring the appointment as postmaster, of a disciple of Bacchus, says:—"When his commission came, he was so fatigued with liquor, that he was found lying in a bar room, and could not be waked up. While the clarion voice of fame announced his elevation to office in tones of thunder, deaf to the call of glory and reform, he lay like David's sow, and when he had been "taken and well shaken," the first remark he made when he got the use of his tongue was, "Landlord give me another small horn."

Melting up coin.—A correspondent of a southern paper complains that the trade in the United States annually melt up far more than a million of dollars—and about one half of the amount is American half dollars. In Europe no person is permitted to melt up the current lawful coin.

A young Jew returning from a London Theatre with a female relation, was maltreated by a watchman. The watchman endeavored to justify his conduct, by asserting that the Jew was drunk; but the Jew found no difficulty in disproving the accusation, the presiding magistrate and the principal police officer uniting in declaring that *they had never known a Jew intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.*

☞ *Price of Flour in Baltimore.* $5.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, AUG. 12.

We mention'd last week, that a building was on fire during the storm of Monday night, to the northwest of the town. It proved to be the Barn of Mr. KAHN, near Mummasburg, which had been struck by lightning. All his crop was destroyed with the barn.—During the same storm, a hay-stack on the farm of Capt. WM. M'CURDY, of Cumberland township, was struck by lightning and consumed. By great exertion, its communication with others was prevented.

A fine Steer belonging to JACOB CASSATT, Esq. in Straban township, was killed instantaneously by the lightning, in the open field; and a very valuable Mare, belonging to Mr. WEIDNER, in Huntington township, was struck dead, when in the act of leaping over a fence. There could have been no struggle—for she was found with her fore-feet over the fence.

On the day following (Tuesday) we had another very heavy rain—which swelled the streams to nearly the height of the former floods; and on Thursday night, another and a greater—which has occasioned more destruction of fences, we believe, than has ever been known here. They have been completely swept along the course of every rivulet in our neighborhood.

Fires.—In the city of New-York, within the compass of twelve hours, last week, there were three fires, by which about 20 buildings were either destroyed, or very much injured.

The rumored instructions to Mr. M'Lane, our Minister to England, to negotiate with that government respecting our Tariff, &c. have occasioned considerable excitement in this country; and, from what we see of the sentiments of a number of the Editors devoted to the present Administration, the attempt to negotiate away our protecting duties, is looked upon with rather a friendly eye by them. The National Journal, a warm and decided opponent to the measure, has the following warning remarks, which we submit to our readers:—

"That our present Administration came into power avowedly with the intention of making concessions to foreign powers, is well known: and there is every reason to believe that if any instructions have been given to Mr. M'Lane, in reference to this subject, they embrace certain concessions to the manufacturing interests of G. Britain, which it has been the constant object of our legislation to prevent. Bold encroachment is the character of the measures which we are called on to witness; and, from the incipient acts of the Administration, we ought to be excited to suspicion and watchfulness. If negotiation on the Tariff question be intended to place that question beyond the action of the people, through their representatives, because the people are known to be favorable to Domestic protection, then the people should so understand it, for the purpose of exercising the energy and influence they *nominally* possess, and to resist this most fatal of all encroachments which have been projected. It is our duty to warn the people, and we shall be treacherous sentinels if we remain silent when danger is secretly approaching the citadel of the constitution. If the administration are conscious of patriotic views, and a desire to promote the good of all, they cannot take exception to the investigation of this subject by the people, for the better the people understand it, the more clearly will those views be understood. Should their motives be hostile to the Tariff system, as a retaliatory measure, and a measure of self protection, it is equally right that the people should be informed of the peril by which the system is assailed. It is for them to resist, or to become its victims."

We regret to learn that Dr. Nicll, President of Dickinson College, has tendered his resignation to the Trustees of the Institution. It is hoped that his successor may be as eminently qualified to fill that important station.

Carlisle Rep.

We are informed that the Rail Road between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill is progressing with much vigor. Contractors are actively engaged on nearly every section of the road. In the neigborhood of Philadelphia, the work begins to show advantageously for itself. Near the residence of the late Judge Peters, a large forge is in operation, preparing materials for the inclined plane. The road formation of one section about five miles from the Schuylkill, is nearly completed. We believe that the engineers and contractors generally give the most faithful attention to the work. Major John Wilson continues his services as chief engineer on the whole line. The ten miles nearest the Schuylkill, is under the immediate charge of one of our own citizens, Mr. Robert Pettit, as assistant engineer. *Nat. Int.*

The last "Carlisle Gazette" informs that the Hon. *William Ramsay*, one of the Representatives in Congress from this District, "has recently declared, that the Tariff requires *modification*, and is preparing the minds of his friends for such an attempt"—and adds, "there is not the least doubt, but the *leading* friends of Calhoun, throughout the state, are in the secret, and will act in concert. Their object is to get a majority in the next legislature, so as to recommend an alteration in the Tariff."

Franklin Repository.

CUMBERLAND, Md. August 7.

The Court, John Buchanan, Chief Judge, and Messrs. Abraham Shriver, and Thomas Buchanan, Associate Judges, appointed under a special commission of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of *George Swearingen*, convened in this place on Monday last. The Court, after its organization, directed a *venire*.—The District Attorney stated to the Court the absence of a material witness, and applied for a postponement of the case until the attendance of said witness could be procured. Since Monday last, no business has been transacted, and the Court meet for the purpose of adjourning from day to day, until the arrival of the witness, who is expected here to-morrow or on Sunday: and the case will then proceed on Monday.

☞ECONOMY!!!—Under President Adams' administration (says the Providence American) Foreign Ministers used to go out in packets and PAY THEIR OWN PASSAGE out of THEIR OUTFITS. Now they must have their frigates and 74's—and even the Algerine Consul must have a sloop of war. The COST of sending out Messrs. Moore, Rives and McLane, in a sloop of war and a 74, will amount to 60,000 DOLLARS *EXTRA*, besides 18,000 dollars a piece for the first year;—only ONE HUNDRED and FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for this "*Reform*."

Something strange.—It is stated in the Fredericktown Herald of the 25th ult. that the population of that place is about *five thousand* individuals, and that there are but *two Journeymen Shoemakers* among the whole body! It is also stated, that "complaints and distress are heard among hatters, tailors, and every branch of the mechanic arts." Measures for their relief are about being commenced. *Am. Volunteer.*

A TRULY "GLORIOUS" DEED!

We learn that Gen. CHARLES RIDGELY whose decease was announced in the daily papers of this city, on the 18th inst. has, *by his last will and testament*, EMANCIPATED ALL HIS SLAVES. The number is variously represented at from TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY, TO UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED!! We have not yet been made fully acquainted with the particulars relative to this noble act; but it is understood, that all of them, who have attained the age of 28 years, are to be free immediately—such as are over 45, to have some provision made for their support, out of his estate. Those of the young class are to be free, the males at 28 years of age, and the females at 25.

Genius of U. Emancipation.

Thomas B. Dunn has been appointed Superintendant of the U. S Armory at Harpers-Ferry, vice Col. Stubblefield, resigned.

From the Savannah Mercury, July 1.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to a request privately circulated, a *large* and *respectable* number of the lovers of brandy, gin, whiskey, and Boston particular assembled at the Buzzard roost, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of devising ways and means of counteracting the influence of the Temperance Society, and of preserving unimpaired and unimpeached the rights, customs, and immunities of grog drinkers, punch drinkers, the takers of antifogmatics, juleps, and other combustibles, and of setting limits to the alarming encroachments which have lately been attempted.

On motion of Mr. Swigwell, Mr. Reelabout was called to the chair, and Nipperkin appointed secretary.

Mr. Redface rose to explain the objects of the meeting. From time immemorial, said he, have the good people of this community enjoyed the valuable privilege of getting gloriously drunk on every meet and fitting occasion, without let or hindrance. It is a right, Mr. Chairman, secured to us by the Constitution. Will the respectable gentlemen who compose this meeting, tamely submit to its being wrested from them?—I trust not. What would our liberty be worth without it? It would be a name, sir, a mockery. Yet for this very purpose, sir, have we already seen alarming preparations made.—Nay sir, a strong force is already organized to put us down. What then remains for us to do? Shall we submit tamely, and have cold water poured down our throats to the manifest injury of our corporations? But I hope, Mr. Chairman, that we shall be united in this matter, and determine to take a decided stand in defence of our own privileges.

Mr. Thirsty said he looked upon it as a very serious matter. What, said he, will gentlemen undertake to deprive us of the privilege of taking moderate refreshment? How will they expect us to keep cool this hot weather? Not sir, that I am an advocate for drunkenness. No sir, I scorn drunkenness—I am a very temperate man, sir—I drink in moderation, in great moderation, sir—but would they deprive me of a light draught in the morning, just to take the phlegm from my stomach? I am a temperate man, sir, very temperate—I scarcely ever exceed two or three drinks before dressing—I drink in moderation, in great moderation, sir—and then, sir, will they say that I shan't take an antifogmatic after walking to the market. I am a very temperate man, sir, I scarcely ever take more than two or three drinks before I return from market, (unless I meet with a friend, or uncommonly good liquor,) just for the benefit of my stomach. No sir, I drink in moderation, in great moderation, sir. And then a glass or two of bitters before breakfast to give me an appetite. No sir, I am a temperate man, a very temperate man, sir—I abhor drunkenness; I attend to my business; and if I take a *settler* after my coffee, a *cooler* at nine, a *bracer* at ten, a *whetter* at eleven, and two or three *stiffeners* during the forenoon, as my necessities may require, who has a right to complain? Yet, sir, I drink in moderation, sir; and what right have the temperate folks to force their cold water down my throat? My very bowels, sir, mutiny at the proposal. [Here Mr. Thirsty put his hands to his pocket, pulled out a flask, which might hold about a pint, and threw off the contents, by way of a *composer*—in great moderation, however,—at a single draft. But the thread of his discourse was broken by this necessary exercise, and Mr. Holdfast obtained the floor.]

Sir, said Mr. H. I agree with the gentleman who has just preceded me. I shall always *set my face* against hard drinking. Yet, said he, a small *feeler* will not hurt any man; and I humbly conceive that those people, who are endeavoring to introduce the cold water system, will meet with but little success, in their measures of pretended reformation. No sir, the *extraordinary countenance* which you, sir, have shown us this evening; and the extraordinary countenance which Mr. Redface has shown us; and which my friend, who was just *on the floor*, has shown us, will encourage us to persist in our rights.

Here Mr. Drinkitall rose and introduced a set of *spirited* resolutions, which were supported in a *stimulating* speech. After being seconded, they were carried by acclamation.

A constitution of a society was then introduced, and signed by several respectable gentlemen, who were still capable of writing their names, and the secretary was requested to call on the other individuals present, early the next morning for their signatures. We have been promised a copy of this instrument for publication at an early day.

The State of Ohio.—The Columbus State Journal presents us with a brief synoptical view of the progress of Ohio, which may be regarded as a great moral and political curiosity. It was on the 7th of July, 1788, that Gen. Arthur St. Clair first landed at Fort Harmar for the purpose of assuming the office of Governor of the North Western Territory, a country which, though destined, in forty years, to afford a home to nearly two millions of civilized people, was then a pathless wilderness, tenanted only by savages and the beasts of the forest. The first attempt at a permanent settlement had been made on the 7th of April of the same year, at Marietta; the settlers amounted to forty seven. They were followed by very few until the victory of Wayne over the Indians in 1794; but after that event the tide of emigration flowed with great rapidity. A constitution and form of government were adopted at a convention held at Chillicothe in November, in 1802, at which time the state contained 9 counties and 60,000 souls. At the census of 1810, the counties were 32, and the inhabitants 230,760.—In 1820, there were 59 counties, and 581,434 inhabitants. At this time the counties amount to 73, and the population, in round numbers, to 850,000 souls.

This increase of population in twenty-six years, says the Journal from which these statements are taken, though without a parallel in the annals of any community, gives but an imperfect view of the actual amount of improvement in Ohio. The river of that name, once navigated by only the clumsy ark, the frail canoe, or the creeping bark, is now covered with hundreds of stream boats. The wigwam is displaced by villages and towns, of which the flourishing Cincinnati alone is estimated to contain a population of twenty-three thousand, and is rapidly increasing. The path indistinctly traced through the forest and the swamp, is succeeded by roads which, if not the best in the world, are spacious and well defined. The untrodden waste, with here and there a comfortless hut surrounded by the dreary trunks of *belted trees*, is now diversified and enlivened by a vast multitude of well cultivated farms. The moral improvements have kept pace with the physical.

It should be added to the above description, that this progress has taken place under the disadvantage of great distance from seaports, and very imperfect communications with them by roads or otherwise, at least until the comparatively recent multiplication of steam-boats. The progress of civilization and wealth in our countries has generally been observed to begin in districts adjacent to the sea, a sufficient indication of the value of an easy transport as an element of commercial prosperity.

Great as has been the advance of Ohio, the value of all her productions has been vastly diminished by the remoteness of her markets, and the consequent cost of carriage. Her prosperity, great as it is, has had hitherto to contend with a voyage down the Mississippi by no means unhazardous, to a port unfriendly to health and injurious to her commodities, or with a long and laborious transportation across the mountains. All this has been so much labor lost to her, so much subtracted from the great amount of wealth already collected within her confines. With her vast productions however the necessity of a vent for it shows itself more and more, and results in great schemes of canals and roads. These will extend themselves as naturally, and be as certainly filled with a great commerce, as the great waters which once filled the valley of the Mississippi, found themselves a drain by that majestic river and the hardly less noble stream of the St. Lawrence.

Baltimore American.

One item in the expense of Canal making.—The locks on the Erie Canal cost 1100 dollars a foot. From this fact some idea may be formed of the expense of carrying canals through Pennsylvania; a state which is intersected from north east to south west, by no less than thirteen chains of mountains.

The cost of making one inch of a lock at the above rate will be $91 66—that of making one barley-corn $30 55, rejecting a fraction of a cent for the purpose of bringing the account within the bounds of credibility.

The Georgian Journal just announces a shower of *Alligators*, that came down in the summer of 1811! One of these reptiles fell into a chimney, and another—the largest of the family—went, head foremost, several feet into the earth, and was killed. Since it is well ascertained, that frogs, toads, eels, and large stones, have tumbled from the clouds, no one, we presume, will doubt that Alligators have a right to play the same fantastic tricks. It is easy enough to come *down* from a cloud—but how first to get *up*, there is the rub. *Fredonian.*

DIED,

At the residence of Mr. John Witherow, in Frederick county, Md. on the 2d inst. Miss ELEANOR ROSS, formerly of Straban township, in this county, in the 62d year of her age. To her, "to die, was gain."

On the 28th ult. in Bottstown, York county, Mr. WM. SLAGLE, formerly of this place, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 3d inst. at an advanced age, Mr. JOHN VANCE, of Straban township.

On Friday last, JOHN GILSON, son of Wm. W. Bell, Esq. of this borough, aged 2 years and 5 months.

On Monday last, Miss JANE MARTIN, grand daughter of Mr. William Boyd, of Menallen township

Gen. Duff Green talks about "*the President and ourself*," with as much complacency as a certain French Monarch used to say, "we are the state."—"Deacon Givins and I," said a man in one of our country villages, "keep more cows than all the rest of the people in the place." "Ah," says his listener, "how many does the deacon keep?" Twenty nine. How many do you keep. *One.*—Duff, however, has a decided advantage over the poor man, for though he keeps but one cow, he has the *milking* of twenty nine. *R. I. American.*

A FARM FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON *Wednesday the 26th of August inst.* at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the subscriber will Offer for Sale at Public Auction,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Lying in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing

121 ACRES,

2 Perches. This land is about 5½ miles from Gettysburg, a short distance (about ¼ mile) south of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, and adjoins the dwelling-place of Mr. John Miller, and the land of Mr. Thomas J. Cooper. It is now tenanted by Mr. S. Cassatt, whose term will expire on the 1st April next, when possession may be had of the Property. The soil of this Farm is susceptible of great improvement; and with a little care, it might be rendered a very productive farm, as the present crops show. The land lies in a fine plain, remarkably well for cultivation. It has a fair proportion of Meadow-ground, and a considerable quantity of Woodland. The improvements consist of a substantial

Log Dwelling-house, a good Barn, lately repaired, and other necessary Out-houses.

The Terms of Sale are:—that one-third of the purchase-money be paid in hand, and the residue in three equal yearly payments—the payments to be secured by bond, with surety, to be approved by the subscriber, and by mortgage of the land.

CHARLES F. MAYER.
Baltimore.

August 11. ts

☞For further information, inquire of K. KENTER, or M. C. CLARKSON, Gettysburg.

Trade and Commerce.

THE Subscriber, late commercial editor of the Chronicle, having leased the Fountain Inn, situate in Light-street, near Baltimore street, the most CENTRAL PUBLIC HOUSE in the city, is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders in a manner with which he thinks they will be pleased, either in good eating, drinking or lodging—and ere long with information—an extensive range of Stables being attached, their horses will be taken care of also. Terms—Dinner 50 cents; Breakfast or Supper 37½ cents; Lodging 25 cents; or, for a day's boarding and lodging, one dollar. Families travelling can have distinct apartments if they wish. Horses taken at livery 24 hours for 50 cents. And not to be altogether out of sight of *trading*, any editor or proprietor of a paper, *any where*, who will give the foregoing three conspicuous insertions in the inner form, and send one of his papers containing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days boarding and lodging, the first time he passes this way, provided too many do not call at a time.

W. G. LYFORD.
Fountain Inn, Light-st. Baltimore.

August 4th, 1829. 3t

N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be always supplied with the substantials, varieties and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of the Norfolk and other neighboring markets.

Mt Pleasant Volunteers,
ATTENTION!

AN *ELECTION* will be held at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on *Saturday the 22d inst.* between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect one CAPTAIN, in the room of Capt. G. COWGOVER, resigned.

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp.*

August 11. te

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade for discipline, on *Saturday the 29th inst.* at the Court house in Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M'GAUGHY, Jr. *Capt.*

August 11. tp

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the farm of S. Eichelberger, in Liberty township, on *Saturday the 29th inst.* at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and uniform in complete order. By order,

R. SCOTT, *O. S.*

Aug. 11. tp

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival on Thursday afternoon of the ship Thomas Dickinson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th of June, the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 18th, and Liverpool of the 19th ult.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The accounts from the seat of the Russian and Turkish war, are late.—And we have given below, "from the frontiers of Servia," what the London Courier denominates the Turkish accounts of the battle of the 17th of May, near Paravadi. According to this statement, the Russians must have come off second best.

The latest Russian Bulletin bears the date of the camp before Silistria, May 29th. It appears that the operations of the siege of that place had but just commenced. It seemed likely to be protracted much longer than might suit the Russian interests. A Turkish ship of the line of 60 guns is said to have been burnt at the entrance of the Bosphorus, under the fire of a fort, by a small Russian Squadron. The Grand Vizier remained shut up in Schoumla.

The latest accounts received at Odessa, say that the Grand Vizier is concentrating all his force behind Schoumla. There was no news from Varna, however; no military operations of importance could take place. The grass was but just springing up, so as to afford forage for the horses, and the cavalry and artillery cannot act until the ammunition and provisions can be conveyed.

The Sultan has gone to his camp, while the Russians are preparing for decisive measures on the left bank of Danube. Till Silistria has fallen into the hands of the Russians, we must not expect any great military movements.

Frontiers of Servia, May 23.—At Belgrade a bloody battle is spoken of, which is said to have taken place on the 16th or 17th of May, near Paravadi.—The Turks claim the victory; but the Grand Vizier, who commanded the troops in person, could not take advantage of it, because he had received news that the Russian main army was on the march against Silistria, upon which, leaving 24,000 cavalry to keep possession of the heights about Paravadi, he retired to Schoumla, in order to be nearer to Silistria, and in the centre of operations. It is said that the Turks are assembling a large force also near Aidos, and turn their chief attention to Sizeboli.

Accounts from the frontiers of Wallachia say, that in consequence of a sally of the Turks from Widden, there had been an obstinate engagement with the Russians, in which the Turks had been indeed repulsed, but the supposed intention of the Russians to cross the river at that point, had been for the present prevented. The official accounts of the Russians will enable us to judge of these statements. At Belgrade it was still affirmed, that the Sultan would go to the army.

From the Gazette de France, dated June 16.

"*Paris, June 16.*—The last letter from the Levant brings us certain news that the blockade of the Dardanelles has received all the extension that was apprehended. Admiral Heyden, instead of revoking the declaration of Admiral Ricord, has duly confirmed it; on the other hand, the Greeks, who have passed the Isthmus of Corinth, which was assigned as their boundaries, and now master of Missolonghi and Lepanto, make every where declarations of blockade.

"Thus we shall soon see all the coast of the Ottoman empire prohibited to the French and English merchants.—Russia, which had promised to wave its rights as a belligerent power in the Mediterranean, and which subsequently seemed disposed to confine itself to the blockade of the Dardanelles, now extends to all the coasts of the Ottoman Empire a net which its allies cannot break through.

"Such is the result of the expedition to the Morea, the effect of which has been to encourage the Russians in their enterprise, and to deliver up Greece to the influence of their policy. It is with the money of France that the Greeks have quitted the Morea, and have taken possession of those coasts which are now going to be closed against our commerce.

"Our readers will easily perceive all the consequences that may arise from such a state of things. If war breaks out between the great Powers, and if the revolution should arise in France by means of the electoral colleges, the weakness and indecision of the present Ministry will be the cause of these two misfortunes."

THE ATROCITIES OF MIGUEL.

LONDON, June 17.

Half past seven o'clock.—Dreadful rumors are current this afternoon respecting Portugal. It is stated that upwards of thirty persons have been either poisoned in prison or publicly executed. Amongst them is said to have been a very wealthy lady named Mendez, whose only crime was refusing to purchase her liberty by drawing from the English funds, for the use of the usurper, the whole of her property in this country. I have endeavored to ascertain whether these accounts are true, but I cannot learn. They are said to be dated May 30, but the Portuguese Ambassador has no letter of a later date than the 23d. I send you the letter of that date, received here from a person of high respectability.

LISBON, May 23, 1829.

Our city has been for the last three days in the greatest agitation in consequence of several bands of volunteers scouring the streets, headed by a *priest*, the curate of Barreiro, insulting and attacking all those they took for the partizans of legitimacy, and committing all kinds of disorders.

These disgraceful scenes have been carried so far, that to-day even some persons of the lower orders (who had hitherto taken the part of Don Miguel) proceeded to defend the insulted persons, attacking the satellites of Don Miguel, and dispersed them with stones.

In the prisons scenes of the utmost distress and misery were daily occurring; indeed, despair had arisen to such a pitch that the prisoners themselves had defied their jailors by singing the hymn of Don Pedro, and by proclaiming the legitimate Queen Donna Maria II.

Piquets of cavalry had been added to the regular force that guards the prisons, and those prisoners who were most remarkable for their attachment to the Queen were removed to the forts.

Every body here is persuaded that the present state of things cannot last much longer.

Those who have paid particular attention to the progress of the Russian and Turkish war, cannot have failed to observe a striking similarity between the course of the events of the last campaign, and that of those which have transpired in the one they are now prosecuting. In the beginning of the war, the Russian Bulletins represented their armies as making bold and successful advances to the Capitol of the Sultan. They seemed, from the accounts we received, to be only settling preliminaries prior to the occupation of a conquered country, and the credulity of Europeans and Americans was heavily taxed to credit the representations which were given, of their victories.—"But the winter came and the Snow in which no man can war," and found them, in possession, it is true, of one or two Forts that had been occupied by their enemies at the beginning of the contest—but with their main army in retreat and anxiously desiring to shelter themselves upon their own side of the Danube—with a loss of men and treasure equal at least to that sustained by their enemies—and their honor and military fame decreasing in proportion to the advance of their adversaries in establishing their claim to the possession of these qualities. At the opening of the present year we find them again pressing forward to grasp their prize with the same ardor of expectation, trumpeting their success in the same triumphant tone, and affording the strongest grounds for predicting a similar result. *Balt. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Circuit Court.—The sitting of the Court yesterday was almost entirely taken up in disposing of Mrs *Royall's* case, and in trying two or three criminal cases of a minor character.

In the course of the day, Mr. KEY, for the U. States, took an opportunity of moving the Court for an opinion on the point of law which rose out of the refusal of the Grand Jury to find an indictment against T. Watkins for forgery; (in having erased certain items in Mr. HARRIS's account, rendered to his office for settlement) which point Mr. Key understood the Court, when it delivered its opinion on the general demurrer, to state that it reserved, with the intention of giving it at another time. He desired this opinion with the view of enabling himself and his colleague to decide on the expediency of sending to the Grand Jury an indictment against the prisoner, for forgery (as was understood) in the alteration of an abstract of Mr. PAULDING's. But it appeared that the Counsel for the U. States, had misunderstood the Court in this matter, and that the Court had not prepared an opinion on the question referred to.

However, the Counsel for the prosecution, a short time afterwards, sent to the Grand Jury a new bill in the case of the 2000 dollars drawn by the defendant from the Treasury, in the name, and by the alleged authority, of Purser Hambleton, which case had been heretofore presented, and the indictment set aside by the Court, it will be recollected, on the ground that the trial was barred by the act of Congress limiting such prosecutions to two years after the offence. This indictment varied from the former one, in some particulars, but it was negatived by the Grand Jury.

It is understood that the Court—all parties being ready—will go to trial on Monday morning, on the indictment in the Boston 2,000 dollar case.

Mrs. Royall.—The Court, after it had delivered its opinion in the case of Mrs. ROYALL, gave judgment against the defendant—that she be fined ten dollars and costs, give security in the sum of 250 dollars for her good behaviour for one year, and stand committed to prison until the sentence be complied with.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Case of T. Watkins.—This case, which, because of the confessed culpability of the defendant, many persons at a distance have viewed as very simple, and therefore easily settled; but which, from the legal difficulties that cases, apparently simple, often present in the course of their adjudication; from the delay consequent on a strict adherence to the forms or the technicalities of law, which can never be dispensed with or disregarded without danger to personal rights and the impartial administration of justice; from the variety of legal questions raised in the course of the prosecution which could not be prevented or evaded by the Bench, but which must, the right being claimed, be each argued at length by the Counsel, then decided by the Court with all the deliberation, research, careful preparation, and accuracy due to their own characters, to the weight of their responsibility, and to the rights of the accused on the one hand as well as those of the public on the other—this case, which, from these impediments and the time necessarily consumed in the two trials which proved abortive, has been so long pending, seems now in a fair way to be soon finally disposed of.

By the agreement of the Counsel on both sides, on Friday last, it was arranged that out of eighteen citizens who should be summoned to attend the Court on Wednesday morning, twelve should be impannelled without challenge, to try the pending indictments against *Dr. Watkins.*

To this jury, as was agreed, all three of the pending cases were submitted for trial, viz: the 300 and 750 dollar case of Mr. Paulding (in which new trials had been granted) and the 2000 dollar case of Mr. Harris, and the indictment, in each case, being read to the jury, the trial proceeded. The examination of witnesses was completed at 3 o'clock, and the Court adjourned. *Nat. Int. of August 4.*

WASHINGTON, August 6.

Dr. Watkins.—On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Mr. Key addressed the Jury, on the part of the U. States, and occupied the Court about two hours. Mr. Coxe made a few observations in reply, and was shortly replied to by Mr. Swann; after which the Jury retired at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock. At twenty minutes before 2 o'clock, the Jury returned into Court, and found the defendant *guilty* on each of the three indictments.

The counsel for the accused then entered notice of motions for arrest of judgment and new trials in all the cases.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Indian Movements.—From the following extracts from Southern papers, there seems reason to fear that the Creeks have become desperate, under the civil policy of this government towards them. If the worst anticipations should be realized, and they should "die fighting for their country"—what shall we say? Is there one law of human feeling and attachment for the civilized, and another for the savage! It must be so. For the same indomitable resolution to defend their hearths and household gods, if displayed by a civilized people, would be trumpeted forth with exultation, to the ends of the earth.

The "inevitable destiny" hinted at by the Georgia Statesman seems to be *extermination.*—And whether this be accomplished by the sword or by other means equally effectual, may be of much moment to us, the civilized, though it can make no sort of difference to the savage. It is therefore that we suppose these ominous reports are not entirely without foundation.

"A gentleman, who arrived in Raleigh, N. C. on Tuesday last from Georgia, contains the facts stated in the subjoined article from the Columbus Enquirer, and further states, that Col. CROWELL, the Agent, has been compelled to leave his place of residence among the Indians, and fly to Columbus for safety, and that the military have been called out to guard the place; that all the frontier settlers are moving away; that the warlike movements of the Indians have caused great excitement; and that suitable preparations for defence were making."—*Mar.*

COLUMBUS, Ga. July 15.

Indian Affairs.—Much alarm has been excited in this place by some recent movements of a hostile character among the Indians. Several secret Councils have been held in the Creek Nation with a view, it is believed, of concerting warlike operations against the Frontier Settlements. In consequence of the general apprehension of danger, some of our citizens on Wednesday last visited the Creek Agent at Fort Mitchel, for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he might possess in relation to the anticipated difficulties. The following is the information which he afforded. The statement is furnished us by one of the gentlemen who held the conversation with him. *Enq.*

"The agent stated that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs; that he had been informed by several Indians, that they, the Indians, in these councils, had resolved to stay and die upon their soil; they had also resolved to kill him, the agent, and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of the Flint river; and when troops should be sent to fight them they would retire to the swamps, and die to a man fighting for the soil of their fathers. The agent not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm, until an old respectable chief, in whom he had always put the utmost confidence, and who had always manifested for him the greatest friendship, came to him and told him in confidence that the report was true, and that he himself was a member of the secret council which passed the aforesaid resolution, and that he voted for it, but that he had so great a friendship for him the agent, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience so far to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger.—Thus much having heretofore become public, no injury can accrue from the repetition of it; but some other communications which the chief made to the agent, for prudential reasons had best not be made too public, as they appertain to the safety of the agent. The chief also stated that deputations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Choctaws, and Seminoles, to solicit their concurrence in sentiment and action with them, the Creeks, but that none but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred; that Ross, the President, was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their land, but to kill every white man who crossed the line."

The Georgia Statesman, of July 25, remarking upon the same extract from the Columbus Enquirer, adds—

"We cannot help believing, however, that the accounts are considerably exaggerated—indeed, we have been informed that letters from Columbus express this opinion. Nevertheless as threats of hostilities have been used, it becomes the proper authorities to be vigilant in watching the progress of this spirit, and prudent in adopting precautionary measures against its effects. It is reported that one hundred regulars from the Arsenal near Augusta, and several hundred from Alabama and the Floridas, have been ordered by Gen. McComb to the Agency. Should the reports which are in circulation prove to be true, this force will require to be largely reinforced, by volunteers, or drafts from the militia. In this event, where will the funds be found to equip them for the field, since the Central Bank may reasonably be supposed to have almost, or quite, exhausted the amount placed in its vaults? We trust, however, the whole affair will prove to be a mere "flash in the pan,"—and that the Indians will see the necessity of submitting in peace to their inevitable destiny."

Since the above was in type, we have received later accounts, which would go to shew that the danger of immediate hostilities on the part of the Indians is rather premature. The Savannah Mercury of the 29th ult. says:

"There may probably be some little foundation for the alarm which has been excited on this subject: but we have no doubt the danger has been greatly exaggerated by the fears of the frontier inhabitants. That is, many of the Indians, perhaps, have resolved not to be removed but by force; but that the Creek nation should have determined on an offensive war, is, in our opinion, a matter past belief. The warriors of that nation have been reduced to a mere handful of men, and they know and feel their weakness, and the overwhelming force of the whites; and are not disposed to urge their fate, by offensive operations. That an attempt on the part of the United States, to force them from their lands, may be attended with difficulty and bloodshed, we think highly probable; but the Creeks have too much sagacity to jeopardize their existence by any unnecessary act of wanton national hostility. We are aware that it has long been the policy of a party in these States, to press the Indians into a war, that a pretext might be afforded for their extermination, or violent ejectment: it is possible that this object may now be accomplished."

JUDGE M'LEAN.

The following letter from JUDGE M'LEAN, late Post Master General, to John R. Turner, who was recently dismissed from the Post Office, at Portsmouth, Ohio, has been published by Mr. Turner, in vindication of his character. The sentiments expressed by Mr. M'LEAN, in relation to the proscriptive policy pursued by the present administration, will elevate him even beyond his present high standing, in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. It will be recollected that, during the late presidential canvass, Mr. M'Lean was considered as friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson; that he was re-appointed as Post Master General, by Jackson, and taken into the Cabinet, with the understanding that he should carry the principles of the administration into his department; and that he refused to hold his office on these terms, and was accordingly removed from it.—*Bost Pail.*

CINCINNATI, 30th April, 1829.

Dear Sir:—I regret to see evidence of a more general change of officers than I supposed could take place.—On this subject my opinion remains the same that it was, under the late Administration.

Your duties have been faithfully performed, and you have not, I am sure, used the facilities of your office, to produce a political effect. If resting on such grounds does not ensure your continuance in office, a private station is the post of honor. I hope you will not be molested. It might be well to address a letter to the Post Master General, stating, frankly, what your course has been, and ask of him the justice to inform you, if any representation should be made, charging you with improper conduct.

I have no confidence in the principles of any officer who does not make the PUBLIC INTEREST, *his first and last consideration.*

My recent change of position, I have no doubt, in every point of view, was judicious. I now am not involved in the responsibilities of others, and I have done enough, in a political point of view, to show my principles of action. I would write to the Post-Master General in your behalf, but I cannot believe it is necessary, and there are some considerations which would render the step injudicious, unless it were indispensably necessary.

I advise you, by all means, not to resign. Remain at your post, and continue faithfully to discharge your duties.

With very great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M'LEAN.

J. R. TURNER, Portsmouth, O.

Governor Forsyth is at present in our city. In coming down, we are informed, he narrowly escaped the effects of Mob Law in Sparta. A Row, which is a frequent amusement there, was in full blast, as His Excellency drove up to the Hotel—Pistols, swords and dirks were the playthings. One gentleman lost a finger by a bullet, and was then knocked down by his antagonist with the butt of the pistol, while others ran up, and were preparing to cut short the sport by the use of their dirks. At this moment the Governor rushed through the crowd to vindicate the laws, and save the fallen from impending fate.—All were too busy to recognize the majesty of the laws in the person of the Chief Magistrate, and His Excellency therefore was collared, and threatened with the dirk, before his antagonist was made sensible he had "caught a Tartar." *Augusta Courier.*

Fatigued with Liquor.—The N. Y. Commercial, in speaking of the trick lately played by the boys of a town in Connecticut, in procuring the appointment as postmaster, of a disciple of Bacchus, says:—"When his commission came, he was so fatigued with liquor, that he was found lying in a bar room, and could not be waked up. While the clarion voice of fame announced his elevation to office in tones of thunder, deaf to the call of glory and reform, he lay like David's sow, and when he had been "taken and well shaken," the first remark he made when he got the use of his tongue was, "Landlord give me another small horn."

Melting up coin.—A correspondent of a southern paper complains that the trade in the United States annually melt up far more than a million of dollars—and about one half of the amount is American half dollars. In Europe no person is permitted to melt up the current lawful coin.

A young Jew returning from a London Theatre with a female relation, was mal-treated by a watchman. The watchman endeavored to justify his conduct, by asserting that the Jew was drunk: but the latter found no difficulty in disproving the accusation, the presiding magistrate and the principal police officer uniting in declaring that *they had never known a Jew intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.*

Price of Flour in Baltimore, $5.